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INFORMATION ON CHEMICAL PRODUCTION IN THE SATELLITES

PRODUCTION OF GDR CHEMICAL PLANTS IN 1951 -- Paris, L'Industrie Chimique, Oct 53

The East German chemical industry -- comprising the Leuna plant at Merseburg; the former Agfa dye stuffs and film plant at Wolfen, near Bitterfeld; and the Buna plant at Schkopau -- turned out products worth 3,727,300,000 Deutsche marks (East) in 1951. Of this amount, products worth 675,400,000 Deutsche marks (East) were delivered to the USSR under the heading of reparations. This places the chemical industry at the head of the list of industries engaged in reparations work. In 1951, the chemical industry alone furnished 22 percent of reparations deliveries. To these must be added chemical exports, which rose to 335 million Deutsche marks (East).

GDR SULFUR PRODUCTION -- Duesseldorf, Chemische Industrie, Sep 53

In 1951, the GDR is said to have produced 74,600 tons of recovered sulfur or 90 percent more than the German Federal Republic. This reportedly exceeded the production plan by 19,000 tons. For 1952, the plan called for 78,000 tons. There seems to be an excess of elemental sulfur -- despite an over-all sulfur shortage -- because in 1949, sulfur valued at 1.65 million Deutsche marks (East) is said to have been exported, and 1.86 million Deutsche marks (East) in 1950. The pyrite production at the newly developed Drei Kronen und Ehrst deposit at Elbingerode (Harz) was 42,000 tons in 1947, 91,040 tons in 1950, and 98,320 tons in 1951. By 1955, it is to reach 122,000 tons.

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GDR PRODUCES SULFURIC ACID FROM CALCIUM SULFATE -- Duesseldorf, Chemische Industrie, Sep 53

The GDR news agency, ADN, reports that the first two rotary kilns of the sulfuric acid plant, operating on calcium sulfate basis at the Wolfen plant near Bitterfeld, went into operation on 22 August 1953. The entire installation is to be completed and ready for operation in 1954.

EXPANSION OF RUMANIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY -- Paris, L'Industrie Chimique, Oct 53

With technical aid from the USSR and East Germany, the Rumanian chemical industry has been able to modernize itself, to better the working conditions of its employees, and to increase its production by 30 to 40 percent in a few years.

This increase has been particularly noticeable in caustic alkalies and sodium compounds, agricultural products, superphosphate, and nitrogenous fertilizers. At present, 70 percent of the dyestuff needs of the country are domestically produced. Also noticeable is the production of tanning extracts, resin, and the products of wood distillation.

Pharmaceutical production is nine times that of 1950.

RUMANIAN FERTILIZER PRODUCTION -- Duesseldorf, Chemische Industrie, Oct 53

The development of fertilizer production in Rumania has increased the demand for sulfuric acid. The present Five-Year Plan calls for the construction of two new plants with a total capacity of 75,000 tons per year.

Rumanian production (1928 - 1955) of sulfuric acid (as 100-percent H_2SO_4) is as follows:

	Production (in tons)
1928	25,000
1929	27,000
1930	48,000
1931	40,000
1936	39,000
1937	39,000
1938	45,000
1945	21,000
1946	25,000
1947	26,000
/1948 omitted/	
1949	34,000
1950	51,000
1951	70,000
1952	70,000
1955 (Plan)	143,000

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POLISH NITROGEN PRODUCTION -- Duesseldorf, Chemische Industrie, Sep 53

In 1952, Poland produced fertilizers equivalent to 102,000 tons of pure nitrogen. This is a 52.3 percent production increase over the 1949 figure. In 1953, production of nitrogen fertilizers is to be increased another 25 percent, to 127,000 tons; and in 1955, it is to reach 238,000 tons of nitrogen. This high plan target will probably be reached since, in the immediate future, the first construction stage of the Kedzierzyn chemical combine will be completed. The Kedzierzyn Nitrogen Plant No 1 will then be able to produce almost as much fixed nitrogen as the two prewar synthetic nitrogen plants, Chorzow and Moscice, put together. The Kedzierzyn combine is being built with the technical assistance of the GDR, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia. New products at Kedzierzyn will be granulated ammonium nitrate and liquid ammonia for fertilizing purposes.

POLISH PRODUCTION OF SULFURIC ACID -- Duesseldorf, Chemische Industrie, Oct 53

Prior to 1938, about 60 percent of the sulfuric acid was made from roasting gases of zinc and lead smelters. Lately, anhydrite has also been used. At first, it was used in the plant of Wizow near Wroclaw, which went into operation 2 years ago. A second plant, which will use the same system, is being built at Busko Zdroj in the Kielce district. Since total Polish capacity, according to the plan, is to reach 540,000 tons of sulfuric acid by 1955 and one third of this is to be produced by anhydrite conversion, each of these two plants would have a capacity of 90,000 tons per year.

Before the war, the contact process was used only in four plants. This number has been increased by the plants taken over in former German territory. The newly built plants also use the contact process. Most of the Polish sulfuric acid is used for processing into phosphate fertilizers and ammonium sulfate.

Polish production figures (1928 - 1952) of sulfuric acid (as 100-percent H_2SO_4) are as follows:

	Production* (in tons)
1928	207,000
1938	196,000
1945	36,000
1946	124,000
1947	155,000
1948	221,000
1949	278,000
1950	300,000
1951	320,000
1952	400,000

*Figures partially estimated

NEW TYPHOID ANTIBIOTIC DEVELOPED IN POLAND -- Duesseldorf, Chemische Industrie, Oct 53

In 1948, two microbiologists of the state Institute of Marine and Tropical Medicine (Instytut Medyczny Morskiej i Tropikalnej) at Gdansk discovered a heretofore unknown bacterium which has bactericidal properties toward typhoid bacteria. The scientists isolated two strains of this organism, called Theta

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and Phi. Since then, they have concentrated on the Theta strain, which showed promising bactericidal effects. The Polish Information Bureau has announced that in late 1952, an antibiotic called "Tetain" had been isolated from this strain. A few months ago, this substance was also produced in a chemically pure form. At present, experiments on animals inoculated with typhoid and erysipelas are being conducted.

NEW SULFURIC ACID PLANT IN BULGARIA -- Duesseldorf, Chemische Industrie, Oct 53

In the fall of 1951, a medium-sized sulfuric acid plant started operations in Bulgaria. It is probably located at Dimitrograd, near Khaskovo, where the large "Stalin" Chemical Combine is located on the Maritsa River.

SULFURIC ACID PRODUCTION IN YUGOSLAVIA -- Duesseldorf, Chemische Industrie, Oct 53

The Sabac and Subotica plants of the Zorka Chemical Industry produce about three fourths of all the sulfuric acid in Yugoslavia. The rest is produced by plants at Krusevac and other plants in Slovenia. In 1952, the construction of a large chemical and metallurgical combine was started at Sabac, which will probably be completed in 1954 and increase the sulfuric acid capacity by about 25,000 tons per year. It is close to the Bor copper mine. The sulfuric acid installation of a zinc electrolysis plant ^{not} further identified, already in existence, is being expanded to twice its capacity. At present, various plans are being examined on the expansion of the sulfuric acid and superphosphate industry on the basis of the Bor copper pyrite deposits.

One project in particular is very promising: production of 1,400,000 tons of superphosphate using 500,000 tons of pyrite concentrate at Bor. Total superphosphate production is eventually to reach 2 million tons annually. If these plans can be realized, sulfuric acid production would reach 700,000-750,000 tons annually.

Sulfuric acid production (1939 - 1952) in Yugoslavia (100-percent H_2SO_4) is as follows:

	Production (in tons)
1939	14,000
1945	26,000
1946	26,000
1947	37,000
1948	46,000
1949	45,000
1950	40,000
1952	32,000

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